New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1682. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE STORM ON THE COAST.

Reports of other Disasters Apprehended.

Full Details of the Condition of the Fleet Frozen in the Chesapeake.

Loss of the Vessels Relieved by the Steamer Adger.

THE SAMUEL RUSSELL AND THE SULTAN IN GREAT DANGER.

Thirty Vessels Ashore and Ice-Bound.

400 GERMAN EMIGRANTS SAVED FROM STARVATION.

QUARREL OVER A SEA-PRIZE.

A Crew in Irons.

A week last SATURDAY morning we published the fact that a fleet of vessels was frozen in at Hampton Roads, at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, that a great deal of property and many lives were at stake, and that the steamer *James Adger* that morning left a harbor for their relief. The steamship *James Adger* has not yet returned, and will probably not be back for some days yet; but of her success, of safety, and its happy results, we have full and corresponding particulars from our Special Reporter who accompanied her.

The *James Adger*, Capt. TEAGUE, which was chartered by the New-York Board of Underwriters to carry relief to the disabled and ice-bound fleet in the waters of the Chesapeake, left New-York on Saturday morning, Jan. 31. Capt. JOSEPH H. TOONE, the special agent of the Underwriters, with provisions and orders for various ships; Captain RAMSDEN, of the Revenue cutter *Washington*, with two lieutenants and ten men, and Mr. MALCOLM, pilot for the *Sweet Home*, with a crew of fifteen men, destined specially for that ship, accompanied the expedition. The design of Captain FAUNCE was, to put his officers and men on board of any vessels that might be fallen in with, disabled, or needing a crew. A large amount of provisions—such as beef, pork, bread, coffee, or other small stores, were put on board. It took until 4 o'clock Saturday morning to take in her coal, at which time it was snowing heavily, with the wind from N. E. The morning of Saturday was so thick, the sailing of the steamer was delayed until 9 o'clock, when the wind hauled to S. E., and blew a gale, accompanied with rain and sleet. After proceeding a short distance below the Narrows, it was deemed best to return and wait for the gale to abate, as it would be merely wasting fuel to attempt to steam against the heavy gale which was then prevailing. The steamer was accordingly put about, and anchored opposite Quarantine, where she lay until 1¾ o'clock P. M., when she was again started once more on her course.

The first night we experienced a heavy cross sea from the southeast, and the fog was so dense the man at the wheel could scarcely see the head of the ship. On this account the engine was slowed down, and the steam-whistle kept constantly sounding to prevent collision with vessels in our track. Our signals were frequently answered by bells and horns from passing vessels.

Sunday morning the weather was more moderate, but the sky overcast, and a heavy swell rolling in from the southeast. At 10½ o'clock spoke Herm. Lady *W. H. Parks*, of Harpswell, Me., from Havana bound to New-York, wanted nothing, except to be reported. Saw several sail, and at 11 o'clock made the breakers on Winter Quarter Shoal. At noon we got an observation in lat. 37° 49', and shortly after made the lighthouse on Chincoteague, and at 3¼ o'clock P. M. Hog Island Light, bearing W. by N. seven miles distant. Afternoon clear and pleasant. At 4 P. M., Smith's Island Light bearing West seven miles, spoke schooner Hope, Capt. Hawkins, of New-York, from Matanzas Jan. 11, out of provisions and desirous to be supplied. Had been up to the Capes, but could not get in for the ice. They sent their own boat, with mate and three men. Captain TOONE gave them two barrels of beef, one of pork, three of bread, and 30 pounds of coffee; after which we took the boat in tow, placing her near the schooner from which we had drifted some distance, and saw them safe alongside; all hands in a complacent mood, for having finished our Sabbath day's journey by an act of hospitality to a needy vessel's crew. Captain HAWKINS reported having passed, on Friday previous, the *Wolfram* light boat, 17 miles southeast of Cape Henry, with no one on board. This vessel we afterwards learned had been forced out to sea by the ice, and had been abandoned by her crew.

During the afternoon we had passed occasional cakes of ice, and heading towards Cape Henry, we came up with a large body floating out of the Capes.

By 8 o'clock P. M. we had arrived opposite Cape Henry Light, having passed through eight or ten miles of ice, though not of sufficient strength to materially obstruct our passage, but we now ascertained that the ice was too thick to make our way safely up the Bay, and accordingly lay off and on outside the Capes until morning.

At daylight, Monday morning, the steamer was headed towards making but moderate progress on account of the heavy ice that we encountered at every revolution of the engine.

As soon as it was light enough to distinguish objects clearly, we saw anchored in the ships of the Capes nine ships and barks, and two brigs. By the aid of glass we could also make out a large number of vessels of all kinds scattered over the Bay between Old Point Comfort, all of them surrounded by ice, and some evidently ashore.

As far as the eye could reach, the Bay was covered by fixed and movable ice, through which here and there a small opening could be seen; through these lanes we kept on steadily, but slowly, passing the ships, all of which had their "Jacks" flying forward for pilots, and as we came nearer and neared our ensign, each of them also displayed signals.

At 8 o'clock we came up with and spoke bark Therese, Houman, of Richmond, Me., from Chinchas for Baltimore, and consigned to F. BRADUA & BROTHERS. The *Therese* was afloat, but in an unsettled situation. He required nothing, "at present," but was desirous to communicate with his owners.

We next spoke hermaphrodite brig *J. M. Wakefield*, of Bath, from Grenada, bound to Baltimore, out of provisions, and very anxious to be supplied, having lived wholly on salt-beef and nuts for several days, and having only three pieces of beef left. We promised to bring him relief as soon as we had visited the ships above. On Tuesday morning the *Adger* ran down to this vessel, and supplied her with provisions.

CAPE COD GRIT.

In a short time we spoke the ship *John Quincy Adams*, Lewis, of Boston, with guano, and bound to Baltimore. He was afloat, but having evidenced as much as he could do to hold on against the heavy masses of ice that were swept against him by the strong ebb tide, then prevailing. Capt. LEWIS had seized his letters, upon a billet of wood, and, flourishing them over his head, made every possible sign of, his impatience to have them overboard, before we had got within hailing distance. We asked, as usual, if he was in need of anything, to which he replied he did not, but was "very comfortable, thank God," his great anxiety being for us to take his letters. Captain TOONE informed him that all the vessels for which we had letters were ordered to New-York, on account of the ice, naming some half dozen vessels from the Chinchas. His only reply to this was a flourish of his trumpet, a quick stamp of his foot upon the quarter-deck, and an emphatic remark that he was going to Baltimore—ice or no ice. The cool courage of this Cape Cod Captain, in the midst of the dangers which menaced his ship, elicited some good-humored remarks on board of the *Adger*, and Captain LEWIS was voted a genuine specimen of Cape Cod grit. He threw his letters on board, and we passed him on our way to the next vessel.

Some half a mile to the southward, out of our track, we saw the ship *Konsmer Cooper*, from Liverpool for City Point, and a mile to the northward the ship *Nobel*, from the Chinchas for Baltimore. We soon came up with the bark *Huntington*, of Bath, which had been aground on the edge of Willoughby Spit, but was now under way towards Old Point Comfort, near which she anchored in safety about an hour afterwards.

By this time (9 o'clock A. M.) we made out the ship *Samuel Russell* lying hard aground upon the "Thimble," heading southeast, careened heavily over to port, and having a three-masted schooner alongside. The schooner was the *Elizabeth and Eleanor*, of Forked River, New Jersey. In a short time we were up with the ship, but on account of the shoal water in which she lay we were some time in getting a hawser to her, and hauling alongside.

Handing Capt. YEATON files of the latest papers, we awaited the transaction of some pressing business with the Underwriters' agent, when Capt. YEATON gave us a brief account of the misfortunes which he had encountered, rendering his voyage one of unusual length and of suffering.

HARD TIMES ON BOARD THE "RUSSELL."

The *Samuel Russell* met with heavy gales in the China seas. Her crew have sickened and died, others have lingered from disease, rendering the ship a floating hospital; four of the crew fell from aloft at one time, from weakness, cold and exhaustion, two of them falling overboard and two on deck, one being killed outright, and the other, whose life was saved, falling overboard the next day. Seven were thus lost by accident and disease. Three others were attacked by consumption, and the balance were frost-bitten on the coast so as to unfit them for duty. For eighty odd days the crew was upon allowance, and for forty days upon short allowance of both food and water. During this latter period, Capt. YEATON says he has not eaten daily more than two ounces of meat and a half biscuit. From being a stout, and somewhat corpulent man, he has been reduced to half his usual size and weight by fasting and sufferings; otherwise he appears in good health. The officers are in good health.

In the forward house we found six confined to their berths,—two with consumption, and apparently near their end; another was delirious from his protracted suffering, having his hands, ears and feet frozen; the rest exhibited their hands and feet with loathsome ulcers occasioned by frost-bite, —and all greatly needing surgical attention. In the after part of the house were some four others, crippled.

These men were all put on board of the *Adger*, with the intention of bringing them to New-York, but were taken in charge on Thursday by your correspondent, and all comfortably quartered at the Marine Hospital at Norfolk, Dr. WM. J. MOORE, the Surgeon, assuring me that "everything in a professional way would be done for the relief of the poor fellows from the *Russell*." Mr. JOHN DAWSON, the Steward of the Hospital, also acted with great promptness and humanity on the occasion.

THREE RESCUED CREWS ON BOARD THE RUSSELL.

About 130 miles east of Cape Henry the *Russell* fell in with schooner *Eclipse*, of Suffolk, Va., from Charleston for New-York with cotton and rice; the vessel was in a disabled condition, having her sails split, spars broken, and the Captain injured in the gale of the 16th. The Captain says he endeavored to get a compass, chart and quadrant from the ship, which as Capt. YEATON could not supply, he decided to abandon his vessel, which he did, with his crew, taking refuge on board the *Russell*. Capt. YEATON the same day fell in with schooner *J. S. Wilson*, in a sinking condition, having on board also four of the crew of the brig *Philura*, already reported, with which this schooner had been in contact off Lynn Inlet; four of her crew escaping on board the schooner. On the same night the *J. S. Wilson* was in contact with still another vessel, three of her crew leaving the schooner for the unknown vessel and have not since been heard from.

Being thus recruited, Capt. YEATON put his third mate, with five men, on board the deserted schooner *Eclipse*, with orders to put her into Hampton Roads. The schooner arrived three days after the *Russell*, and was made fast alongside the bank at Old Point. With the rest of his crew, the ship was worked into the Capes of Virginia, but not being able to get a pilot, got ashore as already stated.

POSITION OF THE "RUSSELL."

Up to Thursday, the 5th, some 20,000 packages of tea had been discharged from the *Samuel Russell* into lighters, a portion of which had been transferred to the *James Adger*, and several ineffectual attempts were made to haul her off. The ship leaks, but it is thought that there is not much of her cargo injured. At low water the ship is heeled down, decks to the water, and has three or four times been lifted from this position by the masses of drifting ice, and thrown all standing on to the other bilge. Her light spars have been sent down to ease the ship. The ice, which carries everything before it, when the tide moves, prevents the steamers from remaining in a favorable position to haul on the ship; this is the great difficulty. In one case, the lighter was forced away from alongside, parting all her fastenings, and compelled to return to Old Point. The weather has been mild and calm for four days.

VESSELS RELIEVED BY THE ADGER.

The following vessels have been supplied with provisions by Capt. TOONE, Agent of the Board of Underwriters:

Schooner *Vapor*, from Matagorda, off Cape Charles, Sunday evening.

Ship *Samuel Russell*, ashore on the "Thimble."

Brig *J. M. Wakefield*, of Bath, Me., at anchor in Lynnhaven Bay.

Ship *Therese*, of Richmond, Me., anchored near Old Point Comfort—safe.

Brig *Santa Clara*, Capt. ELLINGWOOD, from Pernambuco for Baltimore.

Brig *F. Nelson*, Capt. JAMES WOOD, towed to Norfolk.

Brig *Wheaton*, of Eastport, Me.

Bremen bark *Herschel*, whose passengers are quartered in the fort.

The following vessels arrived and anchored in the Bay Wednesday night.

United States steamship *Relief*, on a cruise for the relief of distressed vessels. The *Relief* supplied a hawser and lines to bark *George and Henry*, ashore.

Ship *Undaunt*, from Liverpool, with Railroad iron.

Schooner *Ponce*, Capt. SNOWS, from Rio Grande, Brazil, for Baltimore, ran up into the Creek.

Bark *Creole*, from Rio Janeiro, for Baltimore, ashore on Willoughby Spit.

Some twenty vessels of all kinds are reported off the Capes of Virginia, all wanting pilots. Among them ship *Moses Hall*, from Chinchas, for Baltimore.

THE ICE AT OLD POINT COMFORT.

For a great many years past there have been no such quantities of ice here as during the past two or three weeks. A severe snow-storm began on Saturday night, Jan. 17, and continued, with wind from N. E. till Sunday night, when it changed to N. W., all the time blowing a violent gale. Ice commenced forming in Hampton Roads on Sunday, and the cold continued to grow more and more intense until Friday, the 23d, when the thermometer at Old Point Lighthouse indicated 1¾ degrees below zero, at 8 o'clock A. M. The quantity of snow which fell was comparatively little, and at present there is scarcely any visible. Chesapeake Bay has been frozen over as far down as the mouth of York River, and at its lower part choked up with floating ice, which in one or two instances became compact. On Monday, the 19th ult., one of the Chesapeake pilots ventured on it a distance of six miles out from Cape Henry northward, in the direction of Cape Charles.

Before the storm and gale of the 18th came on, several vessels were at anchor about Old Point Comfort; and from that time to the present others have been constantly coming in short of provisions, or otherwise in distress. Some entered Hampton Roads and came to anchor: and nearly all of them above and below were once or more carried upon some one of the numerous shoals in the vicinity. At the shifting of the tides masses of floating ice would be borne along with such force as in some cases to part two stout cables, and probably leave the vessels to float helplessly upon a neighboring shoal, with a possibility of being cut through and sunk. Not unfrequently drifting was quite fortunate enough to keep the channel, floated three or four times past Old Point, going several miles in each direction.

Vessels in Distress.

THE SULTAN.

The ship *Sultan*, WYMAN, from Chincha Islands, with guano, bound to Baltimore, arrived on the 14th of January; previous to the storm anchored off Fort Monroe, and was carried up and down by the ice for a distance of several miles each way. She finally grounded on the Horse Shoe, and has remained there since, unable to get off. On the 2d she commenced discharging cargo with lighters. If the weather holds good she will be floated off without much damage. On Tuesday, the 3d, the fore mast was thrown overboard by the breaking of a hawser attached to a steamer, which was trying to pull the *Sultan* off. He was rescued from the water, but his thigh was found broken in two places, and he was immediately taken to the Fort Hospital, where his injuries were attended to by a surgeon. He is now (Wednesday) doing well.

THE WILLIAM PENN.

The ship *William Penn*, from Liverpool bound to Baltimore, with assorted cargo principally of iron, has been ashore on the Horse Shoe, but was got off with little damage; on the 3d inst. she anchored in Elizabeth River.

THE PIEDMONT.

The propeller *Piedmont*, from Charleston to Baltimore, with cotton, is now lying at the pier at Old Point, having lost her steam-pipe and rudder on the beach opposite the fort; the *Piedmont* towed up the *Black Warrior*, when she arrived here disabled two or three weeks since.

THE MAGNET.

The clipper ship *Magnet*, of Boston, is on the beach at Old Point, in a safe position, having suffered no other damage than loss of copper sheathing. She was bound to City Point up James River, and had nearly reached her destination, when she was caught by the ice and carried down to Old Point, where she grounded near the light-house. She has no cargo on board. The *Magnet* was towed to Norfolk on the 5th.

GEORGE AND HENRY.

Bark *George and Henry*, Captain PRIDDY, from Islay, bound to Baltimore with copper ore, lies on the Horse Shoe in a dangerous position. On Monday, the 2d inst., two lighters were sent alongside to receive the cargo. She may be got off without much damage if the weather continues fair. Had contracted with the steamer *Georgia* for $1,500 to tow her to Craney Island.

WM. T. PARKER.

The *Wm. T. Parker*, an oyster boat, belonging at Philadelphia, went ashore on the Rip Raps a few days ago and sunk. Two of her crew were drowned, and four others rescued with extremities badly frost-bitten.

THE HENRY.

English clipper-ship *Henry*, from the Cape of Good Hope with guano, put in there awaiting orders, and got aground on Sewell's Point Shoal. She was floated off on Monday, the 2d, with loss of keel and bowsprit, having also sustained other injuries. At one time she was supposed to be in a sinking condition.

OLD COLONY.

The ship *Old Colony*, from Chincha Islands, with guano, got aground on the Horse Shoe and had her copper sheathing badly torn off—otherwise she received no material injury. She finally got off and proceeded about four miles up the Roads, where she grounded, on the 2d, on Hampton Bar; on the 3d she floated off and anchored in a safe position in Hampton Roads.

LIFE BOATS.

The light-boats stationed in the Bay between Old Point and Cape Henry, including the one outside the Cape, have all been driven from their moorings by the wind and ice.

The Willoughby light-boat, about three miles from Old Point, was carried off by the ice on Wednesday, the 20th ult., and landed on the shore in Lynn Haven, where she still lies.

The York Spit light-boat, driven from her moorings, was picked up in the lower bay on the 29th ult., by the little propeller *Geo. M. Hill*, and towed to a safe position.

The Wolf-trap light-boat parted her chains and drifted out to sea; her crew were taken off by ship *Old Colony*, and brought in here.

THE HERSCHEL.

The ship *Herschel*, from Hamburg to New-York, with 288 emigrants, put into Hampton Roads on the 28th ult., short of provisions, sails badly damaged, and ship leaking. The passengers were all safely landed at Old Point, where some still remain. (Feb. 5.) Others have been forwarded to New-York by another vessel, and others still by railroad. The *Herschel* grounded on Willoughby's Bar the day of her arrival, where she still lies—is badly cut and leaking—may possibly be got off, but will need considerable repairs. She was fortunate in making this harbor at the time she did, as her passengers had consumed their last allowance of provisions and water. She now (Feb. 4) has a lighter alongside.

WAR HAWK.

The English bark *War Hawk*, with a cargo of sugar, lies to the inside of Hampton Bar. She has lost an anchor, and carried away her jibboom in collision with another vessel; was on the coast several days, and lost two men from yellow fever.

ANNE E. GRAND.

The bark *Anne E. Grand*, with coffee, bound to Richmond, has been aground, and lost two anchors, and is besides badly cut by the ice; her cargo has received no material damage. On the 3d was towed up to Norfolk by a steamer. The *Grand* was drifting about Hampton Roads for several days, short of provisions and water.

EIGHTEEN VESSELS AGROUND.

Just around Old Point Beach, or "Hook Petticoat," as the sailors call it, some eighteen vessels of various descriptions have lain for a number of days, all fast together and aground. Several have received considerable damage. It is likely the greater portion of them will have to be lightered before they are got off. The list embraces the following:

Bremen bark *Anne* with 160 German passengers, bound to Baltimore, experienced a severe storm in the Chesapeake when off York River, and was obliged to cut away her foremast and maintopmast to save her from going ashore—having previously parted her chains. The *Anne* floated down near Cape Henry and was towed in by Propeller *Piedmont*. Part of her passengers still remain on board—the balance are quartered ashore. A portion of them were forwarded to Norfolk on Thursday and the rest will follow soon.

The ship *Johannes*, from Bremen, with 18 passengers, bound to Baltimore, put in here, prevented from going up the Bay on account of the ice, has sustained no injury.

Schooner *Honduras*, bound from Norfolk to West Indies, went ashore on the Rip Raps, and was dismasted, slipped her cable and got off by the aid of the tug *G. M. Hill*.

Brig *Wheaton*, of Eastport, Me., from Baltimore to Portland, with grain, has been ashore and lost her sails; her only remaining boat was lost in the ice here.

Schooner *Julia Anna*, of Boston, has escaped with little or no injury, and will sail as soon as released from the vessels about her.

The brig *St. Marys* got aground on the beach at Old Point, but was floated off without damage, and taken to her present position.

Schooner *Abby Whitman* lies at this place, but is not much injured.

Bark *Maria*, Capt. PETERSON, from Coquimbo to Baltimore, with copper ore and Brazil-wood, first encountered the ice while lying in Hampton Roads. She was drifted on to Willoughby Spit, but tardily got off again and anchored. Soon the ice again pressed her heavily, when she parted both chains and went ashore a second time. A line was carried ashore at Old Point, and with the aid of the *Piedmont* she was warped around to her present position, having lost all her anchors and chains and both windlasses; her copper sheathing is also pretty nearly scraped off. The *Maria* draws 18 feet, and while drifting, the ice carried her over a bar of but eight feet depth of water.

An Acceptable Visitor.

A little steam propeller belonging to Philadelphia, named the *George M. Hill*, has been the means, doubtless, of saving many lives and a large amount of property. She is a snug little craft of about thirty tons burthen, drawing six and a half feet water, and is commanded by Capt. BRAKELEY. The *Hill* had been employed towing vessels to and from Norfolk for the previous five months, and the storm of the 16th of January happened to overtake her in the vicinity of Old Point Comfort. The fog which formed soon after, prevented her from returning to Norfolk, and during the last two or three weeks she has been constantly busy, conveying provisions and other necessaries to vessels in distress in that vicinity. Her form and size were admirably fitted for this purpose. She paid no attention to the floating ice, but dashed through it full speed, to reach whatever vessel needed her services. The extent of the aid rendered by the *Hill* can to the best appreciated when it is known that for the space of two weeks she was the only steam craft that could get near the scene of disaster to render assistance. The emigrant passengers of the ship *Herschel* were all hustled by her, and scores of vessels which had grounded were got off by her exertions. Much of the service rendered by this little tug has been done without compensation to Mr. JAMES, estimates the amount of property saved by her at hundreds of thousands, and says that over fifty to a hundred persons would have perished by starvation but for her presence here during this unprecedented season.

KING MARE EMILY—SHE SOMEWHERE NEAR HER.

The barn. brig *King Mare Emily*, of New-Haven, Capt. TOWNLEY, from Para 14th of December, with a cargo of hides, nuts, India-rubber, tapioca, &c., consigned to BROWER BROTHERS & Co., New-York, was overtaken by the gale of the 19th of January, in lat. 33°, lon. 76° 36' W.

While scudding under a close-reefed topsail, the vessel was boarded by a tremendous sea, over the stern, crushing down the beams of the quarter-deck, staving in the after-part of the house, and washing everything out of the cabin, breaking the wheel into fragments, killing, almost instantaneously, JAMES CRESSEY, who was steering at the time, and carrying away the bulwarks.

The vessel was hove to, but was soon knocked on her beam ends; to right her the masts were cut away, and subsequently, the vessel leaking badly, a portion of cargo was thrown overboard to ease the vessel. They were now left without sails or spars, and, to add to the trouble, the provisions were exhausted, compelling them to subsist on nuts: the boat was also stove, so that there was no escape from the wreck.

Capt. TOWNLEY, however, being made of good stuff, set to work with his crew to rig jury masts, and by the aid of scantling and his jibboom contrived to spread sail enough to work into the Capes of Virginia, where, after being several days drifting about in the ice, she was taken in tow by the steamer *Caledonia* and carried to Old Point. The Captain intends to go to Norfolk and repair.

DESPERATE SITUATION OF THE IMMIGRANTS.

The Bremen bark *Herschel*, on her arrival, had on board 288 German immigrants, and the vessel was wholly out of provisions and water. In this situation she was locked in the ice, carried to and fro up and down the bay; and such was the severity of the weather and the danger attending attempts to reach her with relief, they were in imminent peril of starvation. For three days they were in the greatest distress, when Capt. BRAKELEY, of the little tug *Geo. M. Hill*, determined to board her at any peril, and with Mr. JAMES, the keeper of one of the lighthouses at Old Point, whose acts entitle him to the steamer *Black Warrior* were mentioned with so much praise, started with provisions and water for their succor. By great exertion they reached the bark; the passengers by this time had become so ravenous with hunger that they seized and devoured the fresh meat and vegetables raw as they were thrown upon her decks.

Mr. JAMES continued three days and nights without intermission on board the tug, conveying the relief so much needed among the fleet.

The immigrants were all safely landed at the port, where they remained until Thursday, when a portion were sent up to Norfolk, and the balance would probably follow on Friday, and be sent to Baltimore by Railroad. A large part of the Bremen bark *Anne's* passengers still remain by the vessel, but in rather straitened circumstances for food.

A Sea Prize—The Claimants Put in Irons—The United States Marshal Seizes the Prize.

I have already stated, in the report of the ship *Samuel Russell*, that Capt. YEATON put a crew of men on board the schooner *Eclipse*, 130 miles east of the Capes of Virginia, with instructions to take her into Hampton Roads—the schooner being a large vessel, and also having a valuable cargo of cotton and rice on board. She is said to have been insured for a large sum in Wall-street.

Four days after the ship reached her anchorage in the above Capes, the schooner also came in, and went up to Old Point Comfort, where she was made fast near the vessels in charge of Hook Petticoat.

Upon the arrival of the prize *Adger* with mate and gentlemen, Capt. YEATON decided to put a new crew aboard the prize, to take her to New-York, and accordingly requested Capt. FAUNCE, of the revenue cutter *Washington*, to put one of his officers, with six men, on board of her, and gave him an order for that purpose, directed to the third mate of the ship, who had her in charge.

This order was given to Mr. ROBERT H. TRAVIS, one of Captain FAUNCE's Lieutenants, who, with his crew of six men, went to take charge of the schooner—the intention being to leave the ship's third mate on board and take the other men back to the ship; but they met with a hostile reception—the *Russell's* crew refusing to surrender the custody of the schooner, claiming that when they were put on board of her, they were no longer accountable for their conduct to the captain of the ship, and were absolved from their obligations as part of her crew. They ordered Mr. TRAVIS and the new crew ashore. They also ordered a cartload of groceries, brandy and other duties, from a store at Old Point, for the comfort of the inner man. These repulsed, Mr. TRAVIS returned on board the ship, and reported to Captain VESSEUR, commanding Captain FAUNCE was requested to take a sufficient force and bring the refractory seamen on board the ship, which was undertaken and promptly executed.

The third mate was ashore when Capt. FAUNCE arrived at the schooner.

Finding the crew determined not to yield, three of them were put in irons, when the remainder promised to obey the order of the Captain, and return peaceably on board the ship. While was this going on the third mate came down to the beach, but learning that his comrades were ironed, he ran into the fort, whither he was pursued by Capt. FAUNCE, captured, ironed and brought on board the schooner.

The difficulty now was to remove the men, as it was already dark, and the little tug which was relied on for that service had hauled up for the night. Capt. F. went on board the cutter *Rising*, lying near by, and getting their boat, placed all the men on board of her, whence they remained for the night. From motives of humanity and by the suggestion of the Captain of the *Rising*, the irons were removed from the wrists of the third mate, to allow him to lay down with more comfort. Having his irons (rumles, as the sailors call them) taken off, he watched his opportunity when he was not observed, and getting on to a cake of ice, floated quietly down to a vessel lying below the cutter, where he was taken off by the men and set ashore. Once more at liberty, he was not long in finding friends, to whom he represented the nature of the treatment he and his comrades had received. An attachment on the vessel was decided on as the first step, for the bill of groceries, pending the trial of which claim the United States Marshal was to be sent for to Norfolk, to seize the schooner in behalf of the sailors. This programme was carried out with commendable tact, the mates all the time *lying low* to avoid arrest. On Wednesday night the United States Marshal arrived from Norfolk and *put his grappling iron on the prize*.

The vessel will be sent to this city, and cargo are likely to be wounded in litigation, or sold in Norfolk, where neither will bring half what they would in New York; the sailors, who were entitled to, and would have received their share of the salvage on the vessel, will probably get nothing, but will lose also their wages, and perhaps suffer a worse punishment for mutiny.

The Dreadnought.

The clipper-ship *Dreadnought*, SAMUELS, from Liverpool, arrived off Quarantine at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, after a passage of 21 days. She has no sickness aboard, but is detained below by the fog. She brings 218 cabin and steerage passengers. Capt. RAYNES and lady, from the Crimea, are among the former. Capt. SAMUELS reports that the *Dreadnought* has been but 63 days from New-York, of which she has been 35 days at sea. She arrived out with U. S. mails Dec. 18. He spoke on 27th January ship *Hezekiah Williams*, also the Philadelphia packet *Saranac*, both bound to Philadelphia. Capt. S. further states having seen many fragments of wrecked vessels off Montauk Point.

Crew of Brig Twilight Sent Home as Prisoners.

The bark *Pacific*, arrived 5th from Mayaguez, brought to this port Jonas HALSOE, Mate, and JOHN MCKENNEY, sent home by the U. S. Consul at that port, as prisoners, they being picked up at sea, with others, in a vessel's boat, by the schooner *John Hooper*, of Baltimore. It appears that the above men belonged to the brig *Twilight*, of Eastport, from Curacoa, for New-York, and while on the passage they became short of provisions, when the captain of the brig sent the mate, cook and three men to a vessel in order to obtain provisions, and they did not return to their vessel, either being lost or deserting.

Extract from letter received by EDWOOD WALTER, Esq., dated

ST. THOMAS, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1856.

The bark *Sarah*, of New-York, arrived here yesterday, in distress, having sailed from Cardiff for Salled from Glasgow on Dec 6, with a cargo of coal and orig bound to New-York. Encountered succeeding day with the gale which will doubtless be discharged. On the 22d the pumps were found to be leaking badly, lost boats sails, &c. On the 17th

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THE FOURTH-STREET MURDER.

Sunday's Proceedings—Ninth Day of the Inquest.

THE MYSTERY NOT SOLVED YET.

Mrs. Cunningham's Statement on the Stand.

The Breach of Promise Suit was to be Recommenced Three Weeks After the Alleged Marriage.

THE EXCITEMENT NOW ABATED.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

In a SUPPLEMENT TO THE DAILY TIMES we publish our usual verbatim report of the coroner's inquest before the Commissioners of Accounts of Dr. BURDELL on Saturday. It extends to such an unusual length, and takes in connection with the evidence given yesterday may look too severely the labors or the patience of some of our readers. For their convenience, therefore, we give herewith full summary of that evidence. Those who desire to read Saturday's proceedings in detail will of course turn to the Supplement.

The first witness examined on Saturday was

[illegible]

The eldest daughter, who appears to be 16, and testified that she was in Cleveland at the time her mother's acquaintance with Dr. BURDELL commenced, —that she herself first met him in Cleveland, while he was kept as a boarder by Mrs. JOHNS, but, having come to New-York with her mother, and that her mother took the house where Mrs. JOHNS lived in. She did not know whether any improper liberties took place of it or not,—never having inquired particularly about it from her mother's business affairs which were attended to by Mr. LAIDS. So far as the witness knew, the Doctor and her mother were upon friendly terms until, some time last Spring, between March and May when Speaker, WARD, of Brooklyn, received an anonymous letter from Mrs. BURDELL, the Doctor's cousin, composed Miss CUNNINGHAM, of having written. This made no difference with her, but the only part the Doctor took in it was in the shape of advice,—saying she could not have confidence in one who could write matters mentioned in it, while she did not know. A little over a week ago the witness and the Doctor had a slight difficulty. Her mother separated from her soon after that, and it ended with a visit from her to the Doctor's room to find her mother's door locked—she rapped, the Doctor came to the door, and, as she was passing in, pushed her out against the furniture. She went down, heard and reported that mother had gone to urge the Doctor to shorten their marriage public. The Doctor, on the night of the marriage, told the witness, whether jocularly or not she did not know, that if she ever told of it he would take her life. She was present at the marriage, and has remained here ever since.

The Doctor went to Saratoga the Wednesday following; the marriage took place on Tuesday, 28th October; remembers it because he (the Doctor) often spoke of the 28th October; in a joking sort of way, you won't forget the 28th October; [illegible] a subject of frequent conversation; she wedding took place after the minister returned from visiting, after 9 o'clock; we were there about an hour and a half; it would be half past, the witness not certain; no one was present but the minister and witness; the Doctor and her mother went there on Sunday the Doctor said it was necessary to spend money for a carriage. Being asked as to whether she had heard the Doctor say on other occasions, witness said the statement couldn't be made; the Doctor brought it next morning; and witness saw it in the hands of her mother; witness read it; there was no merry-making in the house that night; the Doctor was very sick.

Her mother and the Dr. occupied the same room together that night. Being asked how long afterwards they occupied that room, witness replied—until a month ago, or until her sister was married—said it was May that they went to the same floor; does not know whether they used the same bed; did not care the fact; does not know whether they occupied that floor before the marriage; her mother said that from a month ago Dr. BURDELL and her mother were sick; after that, breakfast at eight o'clock always stops with her; was in the habit of retiring at night between nine and eleven; goes to bed sooner than eleven; it is sound sleeper; generally sleeps very soundly; went to bed last Friday night at nearly eleven, at least between ten and eleven; was talking with sister in bed about going away next morning; all three slept in same bed that night; never had done such a thing before; it was on the third story from room; the door is always shut and locked; her sister had made arrangements to leave the city for school next morning; therefore could not have been sick; they were talking about different things; [illegible] an hour talking about Mr. PEASE coming next morning; was out visiting all that day; did not see the Doctor in the house since Thursday, when he gave her some candies out of a paper.

Witness being asked by the Coroner whether she went down stairs again after coming to her room, she reflected for a few moments and said she did not. Being asked whether her mother went down, she said that she did, and that the time was about ten o'clock. Being requested that the witness did not refer the 4th half-past ten, she said that she went to bed then, but had been up-stairs for some time, and that her mother came down to ghost endeavored unsuccessfully, never heard anything about a will spoke by the Doctor; mother was asleep; [illegible] they all occupied; does not know, though sister has been bedfellow some time, whether she is a sound sleeper or not; should not think she was; there is a room off from the parlor in this house; it is used for nothing particularly; it ceased to be occupied to be occupied since the 14th; had a fire in that room the first time; last week, somewhere about the first of the week, either on Monday or Wednesday, does not know; it was in the room where we went in to dance; it was a fire in the morning—the grate was found on fire; it could be kindled at any time; the Doctor, Mr. EDSALL and Mr. ULLMANN had keys to the outer door of the house; Doctor BURDELL and Mr. EDSALL did not often meet; had the Doctor did spend one evening with Mr. EDSALL and the family in the back parlor; it was about a month ago; this was the only time, to my knowledge; they often met in the hall and would speak to each other—this I have seen; my mother rarely went out with Mr. EDSALL; I did once go with him, with my sister, to Laura Keene's Theatre; Mr. BURDELL and my mother were with us; on Friday evening of last week Mr. EDSALL came home between five and six; he went out again to get some things; when he came back previously I do not know; when I went up stairs he was in the basement with my mother and my two brothers, and had his wig on; I left him with that night about ten o'clock; he had gone to mother's room and left it at that hour; he sat down a few minutes, and then retired; I saw him go to his room; on Friday night I wore a black silk dress; my sister changed her dress twice that evening, for the purpose of putting some dresses in her trunk; my mother wore either a black bombazine, or black silk dress, that night, I am not certain which; I have seen a revolver lying in my mother's drawer; I never saw it in the Doctor's desk, nor did I know whose it was; I saw it first three or four weeks ago; I never asked my mother where it was, nor where she got it; I did not know the Doctor had a dirk; I have seen one which my mother had; it was one formerly belonging to my father; I did not know she had any other; I knew nothing of any one else found in her drawer; this one had an ivory handle, and looked yellow from being old; I never saw but one, and never knew of more than one being on the premises; when Mr. EDSALL went to the room on Friday night, I remained, as did my mother, in her room until we went to bed; we all went to bed together; after that, I heard no noise in the hall; everything was perfectly quiet; my little brothers slept on the floor above us, with Mr. SNODGRASS; when my mother went to give Mr. EDSALL the letter, she was gone only a few seconds; I don't know, but I think I was the first of us three to wake that morning; I was the last to leave the room; whether my mother or sister went down, I cannot say; the letter, which I speak, had a metal case; I think; it had been in the house over since I can remember; whether the handle was round or square I do not know; I have noticed that it was [illegible]; this [illegible] to witness] is not the case; I [illegible] with my sister, to Laura Keene's Theatre; Mr. SNODGRASS, and my mother were with us; on Friday evening of last week Mr. EDSALL came home between five and six; he went out again to get some things; when he came back previously I do not know; when I went up stairs he was in the basement with my mother and my two brothers, and had his wig on; I left him with that night about ten o'clock; he had gone to mother's room and left it at that hour; he sat down a few minutes, and then retired; I saw him go to his room; on Friday night I wore a black silk dress; my sister changed her dress twice that evening, for the purpose of putting some dresses in her trunk; my mother wore either a black bombazine, or black silk dress, that night, I am not certain which; 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my mother wore

STATEN ISLAND.

A FIVE-POINTED GOLD BOWIE KNIFE RECOVERED.

Among the Doctor's papers examined yesterday, for example, was found a stipulation signed by Mrs. Cunningham that, in accordance with his requirements, she would have no more children. In his return to the writ of habeas corpus, yesterday, which was issued and filed on Saturday, the Coroner went very fully into the testimony elicited there before Justice Roosevelt, and stated that those parties who were in custody upon suspicion of guilt—whose names appear in the Coroner's return—were discharged from custody, because there was no evidence to implicate them in the murder. The Coroner's return will be found in full in another column.

The first difficulty that every mind encounters, in the effort to solve the mystery, is the apparent improbability that such a murder should have been committed at such an hour and no noise whatever have been heard by any one of the inmates. If Foster committed the deed, then this difficulty is partly explained by supposing that others in the house were parties to it, or cognizant of it, and have sworn falsely. Again, it was proved yesterday that no one of the inmates left the house between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock on the night of the murder? If Foster committed the deed, he must have done it during that time, or else Cunningham and wife must have been parties to it. Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of coming in and going out of the house at all hours of the night, and that he frequently left the front door unfastened. Any one, therefore, could have entered the house and committed the murder. Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of walking in his sleep, and that he frequently left the house in that condition. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while in that condition? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of carrying a pistol with him, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder with that pistol? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of carrying a dirk-knife with him, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder with that knife? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a dressing-gown, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that dressing-gown? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing slippers, and that he had a pair in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing those slippers? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a cloak, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that cloak? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a hat, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that hat? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing boots, and that he had a pair in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing those boots? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing gloves, and that he had a pair in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing those gloves? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a shirt, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that shirt? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a collar, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that collar? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a cravat, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that cravat? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a vest, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that vest? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing pantaloons, and that he had a pair in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing those pantaloons? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a coat, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that coat? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a watch, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that watch? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a chain, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that chain? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a ring, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that ring? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a pin, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that pin? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a necklace, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that necklace? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a bracelet, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that bracelet? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a locket, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that locket? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a medal, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that medal? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a badge, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that badge? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a ribbon, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that ribbon? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a scarf, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that scarf? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a handkerchief, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that handkerchief? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a glove, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that glove? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a mitten, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that mitten? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a sock, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that sock? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a shoe, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that shoe? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a boot, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that boot? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a hat, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that hat? Again, it is proved that Foster was in the habit of wearing a coat, and that he had one in his possession on the night of the murder. Is it not possible that he committed the murder while wearing that co

HELP WANTED.

COOK WANTED—A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country, in a family only two grown persons; a good cook and baker, one who understands washing and ironing; a good temper and willing to make herself useful. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock, to MA. DUNNING, No. 108 West Houston-st.

DARKEN SALESMAN WANTED—ONE WHO can speak German preferred. Apply at 10 o'clock, at No. 10 Frankfort-st.

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OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD STREET.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867.

The following dividends upon the Capital Stock of this Company, at the annual meeting held on the 4th inst., have been declared, and will be paid on demand:

FOR CASH—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON Vesey-st., 25 by 100 feet, with a four-story brick dwelling and store. Address box 4,000 Herald Office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON Vesey-st., 25 by 100 feet, with a four-story brick dwelling and store. Address box 4,000 Herald Office.

FOR SALE—A FINE BRICK HOUSE AND lot, 25 by 100 feet, in the City of Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements; situated on Clinton-st., between Pacific and Dean sts. Apply to HENRY E. PIERREPONT, 49 Wall-st.

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The Hudson River commenced to rise about 6 o'clock this morning, and continues to rise at the latest accounts. It is now about six feet over the docks. A large quantity of ice from the Mohawk and Hudson has thrown down the docks, and this prevents boats from passing down.

The ice is reported in the Connecticut River, and much damage has been done to warehouses, with considerable losses of grain, lumber, &c., by an overflow.

Navigation must suffer when the ice moves.

WHEELING, Saturday, Feb. 7.

There is 16 feet 6 inches of water in the channel of the Ohio River at this point.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 7.

The Ohio River at this point is rising, and is full of ice. There is 11 feet of water in the channel. Weather warm, with high winds.

Suicide of an Insane Man.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 8.

GIDEON W. WATSON, proprietor of Concert Hall, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor at a barber shop. He has been insane for more than a year, and was a patient in the Pennsylvania Hospital, whence he had gone to the barber's, accompanied by a keeper.

The case of Godey's Lady's Book was damaged by water this afternoon, in consequence of a falling fire in an upper story of the building.

Death of a Citizen of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 7.

Mr. Joshua Sears, a well-known merchant of Boston, died this morning.

The Secretary Sick.

No mail has been received to-day south of Washington.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Was in Bare Service Expected and Required.

Last Monday evening Rev. Dr. A. D. Smith was in his study, attended to the usually onerous duties of his profession, and in the evening preached in his church, as he usually does. Tuesday morning he was found dead in his bed, and the physicians who were summoned declared that he had died of the disease of the heart, with which he had been afflicted for many years. Dr. Smith was a man of great energy and devotion to his profession, and was in the habit of working to the last moment of his life. He was engaged in the Presbyterian Church, and was universally respected. At the time of his death he was in the prime of life, and was apparently vigorous and healthy. He was a man of great energy of character, and was in the habit of doing a great deal of work. He was a man of great energy of character, and was in the habit of doing a great deal of work. He was a man of great energy of character, and was in the habit of doing a great deal of work.

Dr. Smith

Supplement to the Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1857.

Q—And did never had been to see you? A—I don't know what that was about; she came here.

Q—When you came to board why did you come to board in this house? Do you know how you happened to come to this place? A—Myself and my mother—I don't know how she came to come here.

Q—You never had any conversation on the subject? A—No, Sir; she was here till I came home.

Q—You found her here on your return? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—And had no communication with her on the subject while you were absent? A—No, Sir.

Q—No letters from her? A—I have letters, yes, Sir, saying she was here.

Q—When you returned what was the terms upon which the Doctor and your mother were? A—Very good terms indeed.

Q—Did you have any difficulty with the Doctor? A—No, Sir.

Q—No harsh words with him? A—No, Sir.

Q—Perfectly good terms? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—How did the relations continue between your mother and the Doctor to—remain on good terms? A—They did for some time and then did not.

Q—About how long did they continue to be on good terms—up to about what time? A—Somewhere between the month of March and May last.

Q—Then what was the first you know of their being on bad terms? What was the first difficulty about? A—About Mr. Vail—Senator Vail.

Q—What was the nature of that difficulty? A—Do you what me to relate the whole circumstance?

Q—You can just reply—you are an intelligent witness—and direct your answer, and then if I require anything further I will interrogate you further. What was the nature of the difficulty between the Doctor and your mother with regard to Senator Vail? A—There was no difficulty between them and him.

Q—What was the difficulty then between March and May? A—Somewhere about those months.

Q—There was a difficulty between your mother and the Doctor? A—No, Sir; between Mrs. Williams and mother regarding Mr. Vail.

Q—No, that was not your answer; I put my question very distinctly to you; you have stated that between March and May, there was a difficulty between your mother and the Doctor? A—No, Sir, there was not.

Coroner—That is what I have—the answer.

Recorder Smith—That was the statement; then I will go back again.

Witness—Between Mrs. Williams and mother.

Q—Who is Mrs. Williams? A—The Doctor's cousin.

Q—Does she live here? A—The lives in Brooklyn.

Q—Did she live here? A—No, Sir.

Q—When was the first difficulty between your mother and the Doctor? A—I never remember of any except last Saturday, a week ago.

Q—Now we go back a moment; between March and April, there was a difficulty between your mother and Mrs. Williams; what was that? A—Regarding an anonymous letter that Mr. Vail received about Mrs. Williams.

Q—Why did your mother interest herself in relation to a letter which Mr. Vail received about Mrs. Williams? A—Mrs. Williams came over and told mother about it.

Q—Why did that make any difficulty between your mother and Mrs. Williams? A—She thought mother wrote the letter.

Q—Well, what occurred in consequence of that? what was the nature of that difficulty? A—Ma said she would not go near her again, because she scouted her of what she would not be guilty of.

Q—Who did she tell this to? A—She told it to me: I was in the room when she came.

Q—What else grew out of that anonymous letter? A—Nothing more; I know mother didn't go near her.

Q—What did your ma and the Doctor say about it? A—The Doctor said he thought some of the relations had done it; he knew mother didn't know anything regarding the things in the letter; that is all he said regarding it,—nothing further, except he cleared mother, and said she didn't know some of the things in it.

Q—What was the nature of these things which the latter contained? A—That I could not say.

Q—Do you pretend to tell me you don't know what it contained when you held the conversation about it? A—I did not hear the conversation; I only heard Mrs. Williams tell me that Mr. Vail had received this letter.

Q—What letter? A—This anonymous letter.

Q—Well, what was it? What was the nature of the subject of which that letter treated? A—I could think it is—I may be mistaken, but it was to infer that Mrs. Williams was not a lady of very good character.

Q—Then you do know what the nature of it was? A—Nothing further.

Q—Now, didn't he bring that letter, and produce it, and charge it with being your mother's handwriting; and wasn't there a difficulty at that time between your mother and the Doctor and Mrs. Williams all together? Didn't you all participate with regard to it? A—She didn't get the letter; Mr. Vail got it.

Q—Didn't she have it? A—No, she did not; Mr. Vail kept it himself.

Q—Then the letter was not brought here? A—No, Sir.

Q—Was Mr. Vail brought here to have anything to say? A—Yes, Sir; but he would not tell mother anything that was in the letter.

Q—Didn't say she ——? A—No, Sir; he said he wouldn't have anything further to say.

Q—How long was it before you saw Mr. Vail, before he came here in regard to it? A—I can't tell how long after that letter was received he came here.

Q—About how long do you think? A—Really I don't know.

Q—Has he never been here since? A—No, Sir; he has not.

Q—That was between March and May last; any words pass between Vail and the Doctor about it? A—Not that I know of.

Q—You say the Doctor didn't participate in this in any way? A—No, except to say that some few things Mrs. Williams mentioned that were in the letter, he knew mother didn't write it, because he knew it was things she had no knowledge of

Q—Didn't your mother accuse the Doctor of giving this information? A—She did not.

Q—What? A—Not that I know of.

Q—Don't you know that occasioned a difficulty between her and the Doctor, because it was facts within the knowledge of the Doctor that Mrs. Williams, his cousin, not knowing anything about your mother, could not have ascertained? Was not that the substance of it? Was not there a difficulty grew out of it in consequence? A—I do not know; ma would not let us know if she had had a difficulty with the Doctor.

Q—Then you don't know whether she had a difficulty? A—I do not; I have often asked her, and she would always say—No"—never let us know.

Q—Now, if you knew no difficulties, why was it you asked such a question, as to whether she had had difficulties with him? Why, if you have stated you never knew of any difficulties with the Doctor, was it that you asked her the question frequently whether she had any difficulty with him or not? Now, answer that? A—Because she said she was never going to visit Mrs. Williams again; I didn't know what was the cause of it.

Q—Is that all the answer you have to that question? A—Yes, Sir; I merely asked her if there was any difficulty.

Q—Now, see how inconsistent the answer is, and see if you cannot give some other solution. Just think of it. There must have been some cause for your asking your mother the questions. Now, as you have already told us that your mother had nothing to say with the Doctor on the subject of that letter, except simply that she could not have written it, answer me why it was that you frequently asked her if she had any difficulty with him? A—For no other reason than because she said she was not going to visit her cousin.

Q—Why the necessity of asking that question more than once? A—I never did know.

Q—You have just told us you frequently asked that question and she always replied to you she never had any difficulty? A—I have asked her several times and she would answer the same way; that is the reason; I have asked her several times, thinking that at one time she had had a difficulty.

Q—Now, you say that you never knew of any difficulty between your mother and the Doctor until a week ago last Saturday? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—What was the difficulty then? A—It was not anything of any account.

Q—What was the difficulty then? A—I was sent up stairs to tell mother he wished to see her at his room; when she went down stairs she was down some time, and my sister said, You had better go down and see what keeps mother so long; so I went down and did not hear any noise; I tried to open the door and it was locked; and I was afraid to offend the Doctor, and so I knocked at the door and he opened and pushed me out; I told him I must come in—I must come where my mother was; he pushed me out into the hall right against the bannister; mother came out and thought I was hurt but it did not hurt me at all.

Q—What did you go in the room for? A—He opened the door; I went in to see where mother was; I pushed right past him to see where mother was; she was sitting on a chair right by his desk.

Q—What did you want to see your mother about? A—Nothing; I only went to see if there was unpleasantness—if anything was occurring.

Q—Had anything unpleasant occurred before that? A—Never.

Q—What asked you that that anything unpleasant was occurring then, if you had lived nearly a year without such a thing occurring?

Recorder Smith—Because she said she was going to tell him she was not going to have any difficulties with him; that if she had come there to live with him; I thought such a thing as the things where we were living in this way, and I thought she went down to tell him; I knew he threatened my life if I ever exposed it myself, and I thought he might have an unpleasant time.

Q—He had threatened your life? A—Yes, Sir; if I ever should expose it.

Q—Had you threatened to expose it? A—No, Sir; not myself.

Q—Had the marriage been a subject of conversation in the house frequently between you and the Doctor? A—No, Sir; I had very little ever to say to the Doctor—very little; once in a while I would joke with him, &c.

Q—Did you ever talk with him about the marriage? A—He would often joke about my having a father.

Q—Did you ever hear him talk with anybody else about it? A—No, Sir.

Q—Never, to any one? A—No, Sir.

Q—Never hear him speak of it in the presence of any one? A—No, Sir.

Q—Then what do you say you heard him speak of it and that he threatened your life if you exposed it? A—What is the question?

Q—Why did you say he threatened your life if you never heard him speak of his marriage? Did he threaten your life? A—He said that the night he was married.

Q—Was your mother by at the time? A—She was.

Q—Any one else of the family? A—No, Sir; after we came from the house the Dr. said, "if you should tell any thing of this, Augusta, I will take your life;" whether he said it in jest or earnest I cannot say; that was his remark.

Q—That is the only time he ever spoke of it, was it? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—You were by at the marriage? A—I was.

Q—Where did Dr. Burdell make use of this language; was it in the street or in the house? A—In the street after we came out.

Q—How long did you remain in the City—for some time after the marriage? A—I remained here ever since.

Q—Did your mother and all the family remain here or did they go off on an excursion? A—Mother went up to Saratoga the Wednesday following; the Doctor went to Saratoga; this was Tuesday; the next day was Wednesday; I was going with her, but something detained her—drawing some papers—some property at Brookport.

Q—What time did the marriage take place? A—On the Tuesday before.

Q—How do you remember the day? A—I think I ought to remember.

Q—How do you remember—why do you remember? A—Because he often spoke of the 28th of October; he would never say anything more than the 28th of October.

Q—How did he say it? A—"Augusta, you will not forget the 28th day of October;" "no, Sir, I will not."

Q—What did he refer to—anything more than that? A—No, Sir.

Q—Did he speak of the marriage then? A—I would not say anything further, and he would not.

Q—That was a subject of frequent conversation? A—Yes, Sir, between him and myself.

Q—What time in the evening did the wedding take place? A—It was after the minister returned from meeting.

Q—About how late? A—He came there about eight o'clock, I think, and said he had to go to a prayer-meeting, and if we would come back in an hour or an hour and a-half, he would be in from meeting.

Q—Well, did you go back in an hour and a-half? A—We did.

Q—That you would bring it about half-past nine or ten o'clock? A—Yes, Sir, somewhere about that time.

Q—Who else was present at the time? A—In the house?

Q—Yes, Sir? A—No one but myself I guess; the minister and myself.

Q—You returned from there immediately home? A—Immediately home.

Q—How did you go there, on foot or in a carriage? A—We went there on foot; the Doctor said it was nonsense to spend money for a carriage.

Q—How long did you remain there? A—No more than just to perform the ceremony; we spoke a few words and went home.

Were you asked to sign any paper as a witness? Did you want to get any certificate? A—The minister had it ready, and the Doctor said he would call the next morning for it?

Q—Who got the certificate? A—The Doctor himself.

Q—Where did you see—how did you know the Doctor got it? You didn't go with him? A—No, Sir; the minister told him to call next day, and, after we came home, mother told me about it up stairs.

Q—What did she tell you? A—"The Doctor just brought the certificate with him;" I asked her to show it to me.

Q—Then she had it at that time? A—She had it.

Q—Do you know what she did with it? A—No; I do not.

Q—Did you read it? A—I read it; yes, Sir.

Q—Well, did you have a wedding that evening—any merry-making in the house—anything unusual? A—No; the Doctor didn't wish anything of the kind; he was very close with his means, and didn't wish any money spent that could be avoided. [Witness smiles.]

Q—Did your mother and the Doctor occupy the same room together that night? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—How long did they continue to occupy the same room? A—[A pause]—She occupied that floor till about a month or two ago—about a month; my sister was very sick, and she came up stairs to sleep with her.

Q—Do you mean the Jury to understand you to say that your mother and the Doctor, from that time till about a month ago, occupied the same bed-room? A—I know she slept on that floor, but, whether it was in the same bed, I cannot say.

Q—And it is meant to be understood that you, living in this house with your mother, didn't know whether your mother and the Doctor occupied the same bed? A—[Emphatically]—Yes, Sir, I do; I never cared to ask any questions about it.

Q—Did they occupy the same room previous to the marriage? A—No; she had that bed-room off there, [meaning the hall bed-room.]

Q—Now, what do you say was the reason that she left his room, about a month ago? A—Sister was sick.

Q—After she left the room did she go back to it at all, to occupy it—I mean the same room the Doctor occupied? A—One or the other of us always slept with her after that; I was sick a week after, and sister did not sleep there the whole of the week; we would take turns to sleep.

Q—A week ago last Saturday you went into the Doctor's room? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—What was he doing at the time? A—I did not go in; I knocked at the door and he opened it, and I walked right in; ma was sitting by the bed; I pushed right against him.

Q—Were they looking over papers together? A—There was not anything in front of her; it seemed as if they were talking.

Q—Didn't see any papers? A—No papers lying on the bed.

Q—When you went in, what was done? A—He just let me come in far enough to see mother, and pushed me out again,

Q—With violence? A—Not very hard; so hard that I knocked against the banister.

Q—What did he say? A—He asked me what business I had to come there.

Q—You had been in the habit of going into that room, hadn't you? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—He always treated you kindly before? A—Always.

Q—Were you a little surprised? A—Well, I must say I was.

Q—Did you make use of any harsh expression? A—No, Sir.

Q—*Were you any ways excited or angered about being* put out of the room by a gentleman? A—I didn't like it much, but I didn't do anything about it.

Q—Did not care particularly about it? A—Because I looked at it as his way of doing a thing quick and never thinking of it the next moment.

Q—Did you ever before know him to use violence towards any one? A—No, Sir.

Q—Then how can you say it was his way to handle a lady so unceremoniously if you had never known him do it before? A—I must say, in most every respect he would say things abruptly and the next moment feel sorry for it.

Q—Did you ever have occasion to know cases of that kind where he would say harsh things and afterwards repent? A—When he spoke to the servant girl ma would speak to him about it.

Q—But never to any of the family? A—Never.

Q—Will you say that is the only difficulty you ever knew between her and the Dr.? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—Never heard of any charges made by him against your mother, or your mother against him? A—Never.

Q—Of no kind? A—No, Sir.

Q—What time were you in the habit of retiring at night? A—Between nine and eleven we generally retired.

Q—That is rather a wide margin; is it nearer eleven than nine? A—We never were particular about any particular time.

Q—This is a very simple question; what time do you usually go to bed, nine, ten or eleven? A—I think it is nearer ten than eleven.

Q—The usual hour of retiring? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—You say your health is delicate? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—And has been for some time? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—Are you a sound sleeper? A—Yes, Sir, I am.

Q—(*Some noise.*) Generally a person in ill health don't sleep very sound? A—I generally sleep very sound.

Q—What time did you go to bed last Friday night? A—Near eleven o'clock.

Q—How near eleven? A—I could not say; I know it was between ten and eleven; certain of that.

Q—About how long before you went to sleep? A—It was some time, because I was talking to sister about going away next morning.

Q—You lay conversing that night? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—Did you sleep with your sister that night? A—My sister and myself we all of us slept in one bed.

Q—Had you ever done it before? A—No, Sir, we were going away and of course we would like to.

Q—Wait till these gentlemen get it down. On what story did you sleep? A—The third story.

Q—The room in front or back? A—Front.

Q—Do you sleep with your door open or shut? A—Always shut and locked.

Q—Then you had made arrangements to leave next morning? A—My sister had.

Q—Where was she going? A—To school.

Q—Then she could not have been sick; or you would not have let her go away? A—No, Sir.

Q—Now I wish you to tell me exactly, as near as you can, how long you lay awake talking. Do you remember what you were talking about? A—About her going to school and different things—about Sarah's coming next morning.

Q—How long do you think? A—A full hour.

Q—You say that Doctor when you went in had you in the house? A—No, Sir, I was out all that day visiting across town; I hadn't seen him since Thursday afternoon; then he came in the room and gave me some candy out of a paper.

Q—Did he ever do anything of that kind before? A—Yes, Sir, very often.

Q—Who was in the habit of coming here to see your mother? A—No one that I know of except persons who had business.

Q—Well, who? Name any one that you know. A—Any gentleman?

Q—Yes; first we will go through the list of gentlemen, and then we will take the ladies. A—I never knew anybody on business except Mr. Ladd—except a gentleman came occasionally with different bills.

Q—What ladies were in the habit of coming? A—Different friends.

Q—Name them if you please? A—Mrs. Deming.

Q—Where did she live? A—In Forty-third-street.

Q—What is her other name? A—Elizabeth.

Q—A married lady? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—What is her husband's business? A—Slate and marble manufacturer.

Q—Who else? A—Mrs. Beach.

Q—Where does she live? A—In Fifth-avenue.

Q—What is her other name? A—Sophia.

Q—What is her husband's business? A—He is dead now.

Q—Whereabouts in Fifth-avenue? A—Next door to the corner of Twenty-first-street.

Q—Who else? A—Mrs. Dennison.

Q—From where? A—From Brooklyn.

Q—What is her other name? A—I do not know.

Q—What is her husband's business? A—I do not know; he is a relative of the Doctor's.

Q—Any one else? A—No persons that called very often.

Q—No other person that was in the habit of calling here? A—No, Sir.

Q—Not a single other individual who was in the habit of coming to this house? Do you mean to say your acquaintances are so limited as you have stated? A—That called to see mother—no other ladies that I visited.

Q—Or gentlemen? A—No other gentlemen.

Q—When did you first become acquainted with Mr. Eckel? A—I really cannot state the time.

Q—As near as you can? A—Two or three months ago I should think.

Q—Do you mean to state that the first time you saw him was two or three months ago? A—Yes, Sir, I think it was that time; I know it has been very short, indeed.

Q—Where did you first see him? A—He came here to see mother regarding a room.

Q—Did he rent a room at that time? A—He did.

Q—After you went up stairs that night did you go down again? A—No, I did not.

Q—Did you not go down again? A—Mother went down.

Q—You did not go up till eleven? A—I was up stairs myself; I went up immediately after tea, in my room.

Q—Your mother did not go up at that hour? A—She staid down stairs in the basement, with the two little boys.

Q—What time did she come up stairs? A—Between nine and ten; it was a few minutes after nine.

Q—It was never nine than ten, you think? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—Did she come up alone? A—Then I did; she went down to tell the girl about getting the morning breakfast.

Q—What time was that? A—I should think that it was near ten o'clock.

Q—Then she came up stairs again to your room? A—She did.

Q—How long was she down stairs? A—I should think half an hour.

Q—After she came up, after giving the instructions to the girl, did she go down again? A—No, Sir.

Q—She did not? A—Not to my knowledge.

Q—Did you ever hear anything about a lock being made by the Doctor? A—No, Sir.

Q—Who went to sleep first on Friday night? A—Mr. Snodgrass and the boys.

Q—In the room where you three were? A—Mother went to sleep first.

Q—How long before you did? A—About ten or fifteen minutes; she laid so as not to disturb us.

Q—You say are a very sound sleeper? A—As a general thing.

Q—How is it with your sister? A—I do not know.

Q—Yet she has been your bedfellow for a good while? A—Generally she would sleep with mother; sometimes I would.

Q—Do you pretend to say you don't know whether she is a sound sleeper or not? A—I should not think she was.

Q—There is a small room off in the garret, is there not? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—What is that occupied for? A—Nothing particular.

Q—Does any one occupy it? A—It has been occupied by Mr. Snodgrass and my two brothers.

Q—When did it cease to be occupied? A—Since the 14th, Sir.

Q—Ever since the 14th? A—We occasionally go in there to dress.

Q—When did you last have a fire in that room? A—Sometime last week.

Q—What time last week? A—Somewhere about the first of the week.

Q—What day? A—I could not say—between Monday and Wednesday.

Q—What was the fire built there for? A—To warm the room when we go in to dress.

Q—What was the necessity—you had been in the habit of dressing in the other rooms, had you not? A—Yes, Sir, when it was warm; the wood was out for the stove, and we went in that room then.

Q—What time in the day was that fire made on the Monday or Tuesday? A—In the morning.

Q—Who directed it to be made? A—We told the girl to fix the grate so that we would be prepared to light it at any time.

Q—Who had night-keys to the outer door of this house? A—Mr. Eckel had one, and Mr. Ullman.

Q—Who else? A—The Doctor.

Q—Any one else? A—Not to my knowledge.

Q—I want you to tell me why the marriage between the Doctor and your mother was kept secret—what the motive for it was? A—He said because he said he was going to be single, and they would laugh at him if he told of his marriage; but he wished it to be known on the first of June, as they were going to leave here for Europe.

Q—Who told you that? A—Mother did herself.

Q—The Doctor never said anything to you about it? A—No, Sir, not about that—not that he wanted it to be told.

Q—Did you see any difference after the marriage in the relations or intercourse between your mother and the Doctor—any change that you could discover? A—I think there was.

Q—In what way? A—He seemed to think everything ought to be just as she said.

Q—That is, in other words, she should have her *own way about it?* A—Yes, Sir.

Q—Did you ever hear anything about a note that was missing? A—No, Sir.

Q—Not a word about? A—No, Sir.

Q—Did you ever hear anything of a policeman coming to the house for any purpose whatever connected with your mother? A—My little brother once told me there was a policeman here; I didn't know what it was about.

Q—Not a word between you and your mother as to the subject of his visit? A—No, Sir.

Q—Didn't you feel curiosity enough to ask your mother what it was about? A—I did, and she would not tell me.

Q—Then she was not communicative to you in relation to her affairs with the Doctor at all, and avoided saying anything on the subject? Did you board at any time with Dr. Wellington? A—I was there one or two nights to be attended and doctored, that was all.

Q—After Mr. Eckel hired this room did he spend much time in the house? A—Yes, most every evening.

Q—What time would he generally come in in the evening? come home to supper? A—Yes, five or six o'clock.

Q—Did he remain then or go out? A—Sometimes he would remain and sometimes go out.

Q—Well, generally? A—Generally he was in the house.

Q—Wasn't it very seldom that he went out? A—No, not very seldom.

Q—When he spent his evenings here in the house, where did he spend them? A—In the back parlor with our family.

Q—Did he spend some time in your mother's room? A—Only when he went up to fix the birds.

Q—He attended the birds in your mother's room? A—He attended to the birds, and always when he did that the family was up there.

Q—Now, Miss, do you not know the fact that he spent considerable time in your mother's room when no one was there but herself? A—No, Sir.

Q—That you do not know anything about it? A—No, Sir, I do not.

Q—Do you know of any presents that she received from Eckel? A—No, Sir, not one; he never gave her any presents, that I know of.

Q—Now, upon what kind of terms was Mr. Eckel with your family? A—On very good terms; there was never any difficulty whatever; he was always very quiet.

Q—On what terms was Mr. Eckel and the Doctor? A—That I do not know; he did not know the Doctor, to my knowledge.

Q—In the house for three months with you and your mother's husband, spending his time in your family until ten or eleven o'clock at night, and yet did not know Dr. Burdell? A—Mr. Eckel knew the Doctor to speak to him; I thought you had reference to any conversation.

Q—Did Dr. Burdell ever spend an evening with Mr. Eckel in this back parlor? A—Almost?

Q—And your family in this back parlor? A—Sometimes he would.

Q—Did he ever spend one? A—Yes.

Q—Where was that? A—I cannot state the time.

Q—Give us the time, nearly as you can—was it before or after or one month ago? A—I cannot state.

Q—And at any other time, with the exception of that? A—Not to my knowledge.

Q—Do you know that Mr. Eckel ever saw him except at that time? During all that time that Mr. Eckel lived here, do you know whether he and the Doctor met, with the exception of that time? A—They would often meet in the hall and speak to each other.

Q—That you have said. A—Yes, Sir.

Q—Did your mother ever go out with Mr. Eckel any where? A—No.

Q—Did you ever go out with Eckel any where? A—I was out with him.

Q—Where and when? A—Some three weeks ago, with my sister.

Q—Where did you go to? A—Laura Keene's Theatre.

Q—Got your mother never went out with him, at all? A—No, Sir.

Q—Are you as sure of that as you are of anything that you have stated? A—She never went out alone with Mr. Eckel.

Q—But did they go out with you? A—We went out that evening; Mr. Snodgrass, Mr. Eckel, my mother and myself; I coaxed her very hard, or she would not have gone out then.

Q—On Friday evening, what time did Eckel come home? A—Between five and six o'clock.

Q.—Did he go out again that evening? A—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time did he return? A—That I do not know; he went out to get some candies for mother.

Q—Where did you leave him when you went up to bed? A—In the basement.

Q—Was there any one with him? A—My mother and my two brothers.

Q—Did he have his wig on then? A—Yes.

Q—What time did you say he was in the basement? A—Immediately after tea.

Q—What was the last hour you saw him in the house that night? A—Before he retired.

Q—What time was that? A—That was about ten o'clock; between ten and eleven o'clock he left my mother's room; after he had left the candles and things, and went to his own room.

Q—Did he sit down? A—He did.

Q—And then he retired? A—Yes.

Q—Did you see him go to his room? A—Yes.

Q—And that was the last you saw of him that night? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—What kind of dress did you wear on Friday night? A—A black silk.

Q—What kind of dress did your sister wear? A—I cannot say; she had on two or three dresses, and she took them off to put them in her trunk, as she was going away in the morning; she changed her dress two or three times that evening.

Q—What dress did your mother wear that evening? A—A black silk.

Q—That you are sure of? A—No, I am not certain, but I think it was either a black bombazine or black silk; that she had on that night.

Q—Did you ever see the Doctor's revolver? A—Mother had one lying about the drawers, and that is the only one I have seen; I do not know whether it is hers or not.

Q—Did she keep it loaded? A—I do not know; I never asked her; I have seen it in the drawer.

Q—Have you seen it upon the Doctor's desk? A—No.

Q—You know it was the Doctor's? A—No.

Q—When was the first time you saw this pistol? A—Three or four weeks ago, I saw it in her drawer for the first time.

Q—You do not know who she got it of? A—No.

Q—Do you not know that it belonged to the Doctor? A—No.

Q—When you saw the revolver lying in the drawer, did you not feel curiosity enough to ask your mother to whom it belonged, or where she got it? A—I did not.

Q—Did you ever see a dirk, or dagger as they call it, belonging to the Doctor? A—I do not know that he had such a thing.

Q—Did you ever see such a thing about the house? A—I have seen the one that was has?

Q—Where did you see that? A—She kept it, I think, in the middle drawer of her bureau.

Q—How long ago did she get that? A—That was the property of my father.

Q—How long has she had that? A—A great many years; I remember it when I was quite small.

Q—There are two, you know; I am now speaking of the new one? A—I only knew that she had the one.

Q—And you know nothing about any other that was found in her drawer? A—The one found in her drawer she has had a great many years.

Q—That is the one your father had? A—Yes.

Q—Just describe it, so that we will not confound the two? A—It had an ivory handle to it; the handle looked rather yellow; it was old.

Q—You never have seen but one? A—Never.

Q—And never knew of but one being upon the premises? A—No, Sir.

Q—Then you did have two instruments in the house? A—I did not think that that was the one; for me always used it for cutting corns; the Doctor gave it to her.

Q—Where did she keep that? A—In the top bureau drawer; I was the last person who used it.

Q—You were? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—What did you use it for? A—For cutting my corns.

Q—Did they bleed any? A—No, Sir.

Q—Have you seen that before? [handing to witness the dirk found in possession of Mrs. Cunningham.] A—Yes, that is the one we have had for so many years; will you let me see it for a moment? [the dirk was handed witness.] it looks like the one; I do not know (examining it) whether that stain was on it; I have not had it out for some time to look at it.

Q—At what time did Mr. Eckel generally go away in the morning from the house? A—Immediately after breakfast.

Q—At what time did you generally breakfast? A—About eight o'clock.

Q—Did you all breakfast together in the morning? A—Yes.

Q—Was he at breakfast on Saturday morning? A—He was not.

Q—He was gone? A—Yes.

Q—How was you know? A—Mother.

Q—How long have you known Mr. Snodgrass? A—About two years.

Q—How long has he resided in your family? A—Four or five years.

Q—Do you know how he happened to come here? A—I really do not know, Sir.

Q—On whose invitation did he come here? A—Mother's.

Q—Was he paying any board? A—No, Sir.

Q—Did your mother ever say what was the reason why Mr. Eckel left? A—Because he was not doing well enough.

Q—Did you ever hear your mother say that Mr. Eckel had robbed her? A—No, Sir.

Q—Did you ever hear your mother say that Mr. Eckel had taken money from